DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 214 741 RC 013 292

AUTHOR Storer, Des
TITLE Migrant Families in Australia. Working Paper 3.
INSTITUTION Institute of Family Studies, Melbourne (Australia).
PUB DATE Oct 81
NOTE 19p.

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Demography; Economics; Employed Women; *Ethnic Distribution; Family Characteristics; Foreign Countries; *Immigrants; *Migrants; *Population Trends; *Socioeconomic Background; Unemployment
IDENTIFIERS *Anglo Saxons; *Australia

ABSTRACT

Since 1947, some 3.5 million migrants have entered Australia, giving birth to 2.2 million children. Whereas, in 1947 only 9.8% of Australia's populace were of overseas birth and less than 3% were of non-Anglo Saxon origin, by 1976, some 20% were of overseas birth, some 39% had been born overseas or had a parent born overseas, and some 25% had been either born overseas in a non-British country or had a parent born in such a country. Factors influencing the family formation of non-Anglo Saxon migrants were the Australian economy's structure and the migrant's role in the economy; the family reunion policies of all post war Australian governments; and the interfamilial conflicts between generations over social mores, values, and priorities concerning the preservation of traditional ethnic identity. Briefly reviewing the history of post war migration and the present-day socioeconomic context, this paper provides data on the occupational distribution of male migrants; migrant women in the workforce; non-English speaking workers; migrant unemployment; age, sex, marital status (divorce, separations, and first and second generation intermarriages), and family size of migrants; migration policies and family reunions; settlement and integration; loss of extended family networks; problems of intergenerational conflict; and effects of the Australian economy's structure. (NQA)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED214741

APR 1982
ERIC/CRESS
RECEIVED

RC

3 October 1981

WORKING PAPER

Migrant Families in Australia

by Des Storer

A review of some social and demographic trends of non Anglo Saxon migrants 1947 to 1981

RC 01 32 92

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

M. Davis

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☐ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☑ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy.

INSTITUTE OF FAMILY STUDIES

Institute of Family Studies WORKING PAPER

No. 3 October 1981

© Institute of Family Studies 1981
766 Elizabeth Street
Melbourne 3000
Telephone: (03) 342 9100

October 1981

National Library of Australia
Cataloguing-in-publication data

Storer, Des.
Migrant families in Australia.

Bibliography.
ISBN 0 642 89444 2.

1. Australia – Foreign population – History. 2. Australia – Social conditions – 20th century. 3. Australia – Economic conditions – 20th century. I. Australia. Institute of Family Studies. II. Title. (Series: Institute of Family Studies working paper; no. 3).

305.8'0994

Typeset by Bookset, Melbourne
Printed by Globe Press Pty Ltd

ISSN 0725-2420

List of Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
APIC	Australian Population and Immigration Council
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
NAS	non Anglo Saxon
NES	non English speaking

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION 1

POST WAR MIGRATION: A SOCIAL CONTEXT 1
Occupational distribution of male migrants 3
Migrant women in the workforce 3
Non English speaking workers and lower status work 3
The socio-economic situation 4
Migrant unemployment 4

A CHANGING AUSTRALIA: MIGRANT FAMILY TRENDS 5
Age distribution 5
Sex ratios 6
Marital status 6
Divorce and separations 6
Intermarriage of first generation 7
Second generation intermarriages 7
Family size 8

MIGRATION AND FAMILY FORMATION 8

SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS AND SOCIAL ISSUES 9
Migration policies and family reunions 9
Settlement and integration 10
Loss of extended family networks 10
Problems of intergenerational conflict 11
Effects of the structure of the Australian economy 11

SUMMARY 12

REFERENCES 13

APPENDICES 14
1. MARRIAGE IN AUSTRALIA 1947-1973, 1975-1978 14
2. FERTILITY DIFFERENTIALS, SECOND GENERATION AUSTRALIAN BORN AND OVERSEAS BORN 16

Introduction

Since 1947, Australia has undergone a demographic revolution in terms of its ethnic composition. Some 3.5 million migrants have entered Australia giving birth to 2.2 million children. Of this migrant intake fifty-six per cent is of non-British origin and such immigration has accounted for nearly 70 per cent of Australia's post war population growth.

Whereas, in 1947 only 9.8 per cent of Australia's populace were of overseas birth and less than three per cent were of non Anglo saxon origin, by the 1976 Census some 20.2 per cent of the populace were of overseas birth; some thirty-nine per cent had been born overseas or had at least a parent born overseas; and some twenty-five per cent of the populace had been either born overseas in a non-British country or had a parent born in such a country.

These are remarkable changes for any populace in such a relatively short time. A country noted for its cultural homegeneity in 1947 had become by the early 1970s one of the most diverse countries in the contemporry world. Such diversity is illustrated in Table 1.

Australia today is marked by social and cultural diversity. Any attempts to describe the trends in family structures and familial processes in present day Australia must take account of such diversity. Given the wide range of backgrounds shown in Table 1, we can describe only broad trends. This limitation must be constantly born in mind in reviewing the data and material presented in this paper. However, given that we are only dealing with broad trends, it is crucial that we place our review of non Anglo Saxon migrant family trends within the context of post war migration. It is important to review, even though briefly, the history of post war migration and the present-day socio-economic context in which migrant families live and work, for without this context, the figures on marriage, family formation, children, divorce and so on could be either meaningless or misleading.

Table 1: Estimate of the population of various migrant goups, resident in Australia by birthplace, September 1977 (a)

Birthplace	'000	Birthplace	'000
UK & Eire	1132.2	Cyprus	23.3
New Zealand	111.6	Turkey	22.9
Canada	17.2	Malaysia	20.2
United States	43.5	Spain	16.8
South Africa	18.5	Czechoslovakia	15.8
Italy	287.?	Sri Lanka	15.8
Greece	165.8	France	13.5
Yugoslavia	151.3	Portugal	11.1
Germany	120.9	Singapore	9.9
Netherlands	95.9	Finland	9.9
Malta	57.6	Hong Kong	9.8
Poland	56.9	Denmark	7.8
Lebanon	49.1	Philippines	7.5
India	38.8	Switzerland	7.4
Egypt	31.1	Israel	5.9
Hungary	28.5	Sweden	4.7
Austria	23.4	Belgium	4.3

(a) Derived by using 1971 Census totals for these ethnic groups; *adding* permanent and long-term arrivals; *deducting* permanent and long-term departures and deaths, as at 30.9.77.

Source: Migrant services and programs: report of the Review of Post-arrival Programs and Services for Migrants. Canberra, AGPS, 1978. Volume 2: Appendixes p.22.

Post war migration: a social context

Migration programs to Australia were and still are essentially for economic purposes: to provide unskilled labour, initially to develop industries and now for jobs considered 'socially undesirable' to Australian born workers, to provide some needed skills, and to build up internal consumer markets. At various times other reasons are also given — including the need to build up population for defence purposes, to allow people refuge from castrophies and to allow family reunion on a humanitarian basis. However, a good case could be argued that post war immigration was based on the needs of developing post war secondary industry both for brawn and brain-power (Storer 1980). It was this requirement that set the post war migration machine in motion. This is an important factor to acknowledge initially if we are to understand the situation of migrant families in contemporary Australia. Once this fact is acknowledged, we can understand fully migrant intake policies, migrant recruitment and settlement processes.

This fact helps explain the diversity of present day Australia. In 1947 it was hoped to recruit only British immigrants. There were a number of reasons that made this plan impossible (Storer 1980), so Eastern Europeans were recruited to work on two year contracts with Australian industry. As they became unavailable Western Europeans then Southern

Institute of Family Studies WORKING PAPER No. 3 October 1981 1

Table 2: The Changing Patterns of Immigration 1947-1973 By Country of Origin of Immigrants (percentage)

Origin	1947-51	1951-61	1961-66	1966-71	1971-73	Total
British	41.4	32.6	54.7	53.9	65.2	45.1
North Europe	7.5	26.3	0.8	4.9	-0.8	11.6
East Europe	37.3	5.0	6.6	13.3	7.6	13.5
South Europe	11.5	33.1	29.4	11.3	-3.5	21.4
Asia	1.6	2.3	5.2	11.2	21.2	5.7
Africa	0.1	0.2	1.5	1.5	2.8	0.9
America	0.5	0.4	1.8	3.8	7.5	1.8
Total Foreign	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ann. Av.	116 089	83 253	92 051	121 284	56 453	95 249
Australia	-5 728	-5 019	-12 854	-17 056	-21 613	-10 245
NETT TOTAL	110 316	78 234	79 097	104 228	38 840	85 004

Source: Australia. National Population Inquiry. *Population and Australia: a demographic analysis and projection,* Canberra, AGPS, 1975, p.117.

Table 3: Changing Nature of Sources of Australian Immigration 1965 to 1977/78 (percentages)

Origin	1965-70	1970-75	1975-76	1977-78
Britain & Eire	48%	42%	33%	29%
Northern Europe	13	10	6	6
Southern Europe	23	19	16	10
Middle East	3	4	6	12
Asia	4	7	14	22
Oceanic	4	5	10	15
South America	—	4	7	2
North America	3	6	5	3
Africa	—	3	3	4

Source: Australia. Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, Review '78, Canberra, AGPS, 1978.

Europeans, Middle Eastern migrants and South East Asian born migrants were recruited to work and live in Australia. Tables 2 and 3 show some of these changes in migrant intake patterns.

It can be demonstrated (Collins 1977; Gallagher 1978) that the changing patterns of migrant intake are directly linked to the requirements of Australian industry and the supply of potential workers and consumers from various countries at various times. Such requirements and the resultant migration recruitment patterns affected the settlement opportunities and processes of different migrant families in different ways. Generally, British migrants were preferred and were in fact *assisted* to settle in Australia. When such British migrants could not be obtained, only then were *unassisted* young non Anglo Saxon males allowed to enter to work in Australia. After a period of work and residence, such young men were able to sponsor families, wives, parents, children and others to join them in establishing their families in Australia.

Such family reunions increased during periods of economic recession (Price 1981) and migrant intakes of single males increased in periods of economic growth. Family reunion has

been, and still is, one important, if secondary component, of post war immigration programs. In summary, post war migration was primarily the result of post war industrial requirements and this fact must be kept in mind in assessing the following data outlining trends concerning migrant family structures and the situation of migrant families in contemporary Australia. To highlight the importance of this, data are presented on the situation of migrants in Australian society — where they work and their income distribution.

Occupational distribution of male migrants

In overall terms there is little difference between the occupational distribution of *all* migrants and Australian born, as described in labour force statistics of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The labour force statistics of February 1978 show similar distributions for *all* migrant men and women in comparison to Australian born men and women in terms of professional occupations. The occupation distribution for both migrant born and Australian born males shows 11.5 per cent in management, 8.5 per cent in administration, 6.5 per cent in sales and 7 per cent in transport and communication. For both men and women, slightly higher proportions of *all* migrants work as tradesmen and process workers than do Australian born men and women.

It is only when we look at the occupational distribution of *different groups of migrants* that differences become noticeable. The 1971 census shows that migrants from NES* countries tend to work in higher proportions in manufacturing and construction industries than do Australian or British born or those born in other English speaking countries such as the United States or New Zealand.

For example, among males 48 per cent Yugoslav , 37 per cent Italian and 48 per cent Greek born work in manufacturing industries, compared to 19 per cent Australian, 28 per cent British, 35 per cent German and 10 per cent United States born migrants.

Similarly for males, 16 per cent of Italian and 17 per cent Yugoslav born work in construction industries compared to 7 per cent of Australian and 9 per cent United Kingdom born male workers. Conversely higher proportions of Australian, United Kingdom and United States born males work in the public service, community services and finance sectors than do migrant workers from NES countries.

*NES (non-English speaking) refers to those migrants who have been born in countries where English is not a major language. This mainly refers to migrants from countries of Southern Europe or the middle East and to a lesser extent South East Asian countries.

This occupational distribution largely reflects migration policies and migrant intakes over the years. Thus 75 per cent of Greeks, 62 per cent of Yugoslavs, 46 per cent of Italians and 38 per cent Maltese migrants who entered Australia in the 1960s came as unskilled migrants. English speaking migrants tended to be more skilled consequently obtaining occupations more in accordance with the Australian norm or, indeed in some cases (such as New Zealand and United States born), obtaining relatively high status employment.

Migrant women in the workforce

Similar data can be described for the distribution of migrant women in the workforce. Due to economic circumstances migrant women today constitute some 39 per cent of the *total* married female workforce, even though they form only 25 per cent of all married women in Australia. Non Anglo Saxon migrant women, like their husbands, tend to work in manufacturing industries as process workers, general labourers or production and service personnel. Consequently the 1971 Census shows that 56 per cent of Greek, 54 per cent of Yugoslavian and 45 per cent of Italian born women work as labourers, production or process workers compared to 9 per cent of Australian, 14 per cent British and 20 per cent German born women.

Non English speaking migrant workers and lower status work

At the risk of labouring a somewhat obvious point it is apparent that migrant men and women have been crucial to the development of post war manufacturing industry in Australia. A less obvious and perhaps a more important point is that this migrant concentration in unskilled process and labouring occupations has remained over many years, and as such, non English speaking migrants have not achieved any marked degree of occupational mobility.

Lever in a survey of data provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics covering the years 1961-71 concluded —

> The proportion of migrants in certain, mainly low status, manual occupations is rising faster than is their proportion in the population. Australian and British born are leaving these jobs while non British migrants are either entering them, staying in them or leaving them more slowly than are Australian or British workers! (Lever 1975: p.45)

Similarly a survey of 7700 migrant household heads carried out for the Australian Population and Immigration Council (APIC) in 1973 describes how non English speaking workers

Table 4: Mean Average Weekly Earnings by Birthplace, August, 1976

Mean Earnings ($)	Australia	Main English Speaking	Fed. Repub. Germany	Greece	Italy	Yugoslavia	Other	Total Aver. ($)
Males	173	188	191	152	152	155	174	174
Females	131	140	141	114	111	122	136	131

Source: A.B.S. *Migrants in the labor force 1972 to 1976 Canberra, June 1977.*

have often been under-employed in relation to the skills they have, and have remained 'locked into' lower status manufacturing jobs over their total period of residence. The survey found that some 23 per cent of migrant family heads stated they were holding jobs which ranked lower than the jobs they had held overseas. The study revealed that when migrants first arrived, they accepted such lower ranked occupations because of lack of opportunities and language skills.

The socio-economic situation of migrants

The occupational situation of non English speaking migrant workers is reflected in their socio-economic situation. The 1975 Poverty Inquiry found that, after housing costs are taken into consideration, 12.5 per cent of income units from NES countries were in poverty compared to the Australian average of 6.7 per cent for all adult units.

The August 1976 ABS survey of incomes was the last to breakdown the different incomes according to birthplace. Table 4 shows these income differences. On average, migrant workers from Mediterranean countries were earning between $20 to $40 less than Australian born or English speaking migrants. This, of course, correlates to the occupational distribution of immigrants and suggests two main types of immigrants, the first being professional or skilled migrants from English speaking and Northern European countries and the other being unskilled labourers from non English speaking countries. Not only is income lower for non English speaking migrants but, as the ABS Household Expenditure Survey of 1975 shows, their rents or mortgage repayments are higher.

Migrant unemployment

Migrants, especially the more recent arrivals, have always had higher unemployment rates than Australian born. In 1972, when there was a 2.2 per cent unemployment rate, the overall rate of unemployment for all migrants was 3.3 per cent. For specific ethnic groups, the rate was significantly higher; for example, for Greeks it was 3.9 per cent, for Yugoslavs 4.8 per cent and for migrants who had been resident less than 18 months it was 11 per cent.

The latest available statistics which breakdown unemployment by a number of birthplaces were compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in April 1981 (see Table 5).

Table 5: Unemployment Rates by Birthplace and Period of Arrival in Australia, April 1981

Overall Unemployment rate:	Males	Females	All Persons
Born in Australia	4.3%	7.4%	5.4%
Born outside Australia	4.8	7.9	5.9
Greece	7.1	*	6.5
Yugoslavia	6.6	*	7.6
U.K. and Ireland	4.3	7.5	5.4
Arrived 1971-1979	5.7	9.1	7.0
Arrived Jan. 1980 to Apr. 1981	*	26.3	14.9

Source: Figures derived from ABS, *The labour force Australia, April 1981.*

These figures indicate that unemployment is critical for non English speaking born workers, and for recently arrived migrants, especially female migrants.

In summary, these data show the social context in which overseas born persons have established themselves in Australia. It is in this context that they form relationships, establish families and sponsor fiancés, children, parents and other family members to join them in Australia.

A changing Australia: migrant family trends

The first problem apparent from the data is that of diversity and complexity in attempting to delineate what is meant by the term migrant family. In essence the term refers to groups of individuals who have either themselves been born in an overseas country and have subsequently come to live in Australia and/or those who have married such persons or have been born to such persons and/or have later been sponsored by such persons to join them in Australia. Families, therefore, might first consist of single men living with some relative or friend, who later marry, have children or bring wives and children from their countries of birth, and who, after some settlement period, sponsor dependent parents, siblings, even aunts, uncles, cousins and grandparents.

Not only are there difficulties in defining 'immigrant' and 'family', but the diversity of post war Australia has meant there is no such thing as a *typical immigrant family* which could be compared with an Australian counterpart. Immigrant families are derived from a multitude of different socio-cultural backgrounds. They have arrived and formed at different periods in Australia's post war history. All these factors of socio-cultural diversity, time of arrival, length of residence and so on affect the type of family formed and their subsequent experiences.

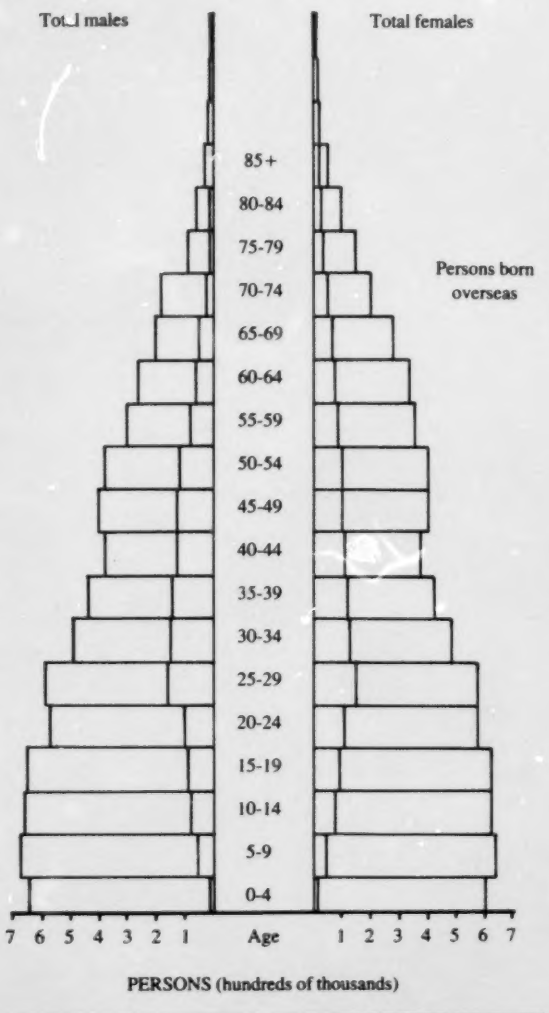
A review of some of the collected demographic information on migrant family formation follows.

Age distribution

Many of the key demographic impacts have been described and analysed in considerable detail by the National Population Inquiry (1975). By the end of the war Australia was a country with a slowly increasing population with low fertility and low mortality. Migration changed this. For instance, the proportion of population aged 10-29 in 1947 was 30.6 per cent; by 1973 this age group comprised 35 per cent of the population. Not only did immigration contribute to 60 per cent of Australia's overall post war population growth but tended to do so in younger age groupings. This can be seen with reference to Table 6 which graphically compares age of overseas born to that of Australian born.

It is obvious from inspection that Table 6 indicates the majority of migrants in 1976 were between ages 20 and 60, that is of working age, whereas the age profile for Australian born is more pyramidal in form showing a greater proportion of persons being dependents, either too young or too old to work.

Table 6: Australian Population, age-sex profile, 1976



Based on the population enumerated at the Census of 30 June 1976 provisionally adjusted in the light of indicators of the effects of undernumeration and misstatements of ages for the total population. The subset is not adjusted.

Source: Australia. Review of Post-arrival Programs and Services for Migrants. *Migrant services and programs*, Canberra, AGPS, 1976, Appendixes p.29

Sex ratios

Another demographic factor of considerable influence in our historical overview is the fact that there were many more young men than women in early intakes of non British migrants due to economic requirements for labour mobility. During their immediate settlement years, this was a considerable problem for young male Eastern Europeans because of the difficulty of finding a wife or companion. The same imbalance occurred later with Southern Europeans and Middle Eastern migrants. However, in these later groups, many young men were either married or engaged and so were able to sponsor their women to join them via family reunion programs.

The National Population Inquiry reviewed the sex ratio intake of the late 1960s. The Inquiry found that, even in these more recent migrations, males exceeded females in intake especially in the more important 'courting' years between the ages of 15-24 (Table 7).

Table 7: Age-Sex Composition Ratios of Migrant Intake 1967-1971

	(males per 100 females)
All ages:	117
Ages 0-14:	110
Ages 15-24:	150
Ages 25-64:	107
Ages 65 and over:	82

Source: Australia. National Population Inquiry. *Population and Australia,* Canberra, AGPS, 1975, Volume 1, p. 104.

Marital status

As Price (1981) shows in his recent work, the majority of migrant males aged 25 and over marry in higher proportions than their Australian born counterparts (see Table 8A). Similarly only a very small proportion of migrant women aged 25 or more have never been married. For example only 2.5 per cent of women born in Italy, Yugoslavia or Greece have never been married compared to 7.9 per cent of Australian born women, 11.5 per cent New Zealand born, and 11.2 per cent United States born living in Australia aged 25 years or more who have never been married.

It is apparent from these data that even though many persons migrate as single workers they soon establish themselves sufficiently well to become married by their mid twenties.

Divorce and separation

Table 8B gives comparative figures for divorce and separation according to birthplace. It is apparent that migrants have lower rates of divorce and separation than Australian born. In 1971, 1.3 per cent Italian, 3.7 per cent Greek, 3.7 per cent Yugoslav, 4 per cent Asian, 2.1 per cent Maltese born were divorced or separated compared to 4.9 per cent Australian born. The same ratios could be seen for the 1976 Census although all rates increased by about 30 per cent. Price suggests that when Southern Europeans divorce they soon remarry.

Table 8A: Australia — Marital Status 1976 & 1971 by birthplace (Population aged 25 and over)

Birthplace	Never Married			
	Male		Female	
	1976	1971	1976	1971
Australia	12.3%	12.7%	7.9%	8.2%
New Zealand	16.2	17.6	11.5	11.3
British Isles	9.2	9.5	5.6	5.7
Germany	13.4	15.0	5.3	4.2
Netherlands	7.6	8.5	3.5	3.1
Poland	11.3	12.4	2.7	2.4
Yugoslavia	10.2	14.0	2.6	3.1
Italy	8.1	9.5	2.5	2.1
Greece & Cyprus*	6.6	9.8	2.4	3.2
Malta	11.7	12.4	4.6	4.2
Other Europe	13.8	16.0	4.0	4.0
Western Asia & Egypt	12.8	}	5.0	}
Other Asia	15.7	} 16.4	10.5	} 8.1
Other Countries	14.7	}	11.2	}
TOTAL	11.7	12.1	7.2	7.4

* 1971 figures are for Greece only; Cyprus is in Other Countries.

Source: Price, C., ed., *Australian immigration: a bibliography and digest.* Supplement no.4, Canberra, ANU Department of Demography, 1981.

Table 8B: Australia — Marital Status 1976 & 1971 by birthplace (Population aged 25 and over)

Birthplace	Divorced, Separated			
	Male		Female	
	1976	1971	1976	1971
Australia	5.5%	4.3%	6.4%	4.7%
New Zealand	8.4	6.2	8.7	6.1
British Isles	5.7	4.0	6.3	4.1
Germany	6.6	4.8	8.9	6.2
Netherlands	5.5	3.3	5.9	3.4
Poland	7.9	6.7	7.1	5.3
Yugoslavia	4.1	3.8	5.0	3.7
Italy	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.3
Greece & Cyprus*	1.8	1.3	2.0	1.5
Malta	3.0	2.1	3.4	2.1
Other Europe	7.9	6.8	8.0	6.3
Western Asia & Egypt	2.5		4.0	
Other Asia	4.0	3.5	5.3	4.1
Other Countries	5.6		6.0	
TOTAL	5.4	4.2	6.2	2.3

* 1971 figures are for Greece only; Cyprus is in Other Countries.

Source: Price, C., ed., *Australian immigration: a bibliography and digest.* Supplement no.4, Canberra, ANU Department of Demography, 1981.

Intermarriage of first generation

Price (1981) has tabulated figures for intermarriage according to birthplace (see Appendix 1). In order of frequency of marriage with person of same birthplace, Greek born mostly marry someone of the same birthplace; next come Italians, Maltese and Asians. In the 1960s nearly 92 per cent of Greek and 72 per cent of Italian men married Greek and Italian born women respectively. These figures fell in the 1970s to 62 per cent and 32 per cent respectively. However, census figures also indicate that the proportion of Yugoslav and Asian in-marriages* increased over this period.

* *In-marriage* is where a person marries another of similar ethnic origin from the same birthplace or from that of either parent. *Out-marriage* is where a person marries another of different ethnic origin.

This would seem to indicate that in-marriage for non Anglo Saxon immigrants is more frequent in periods of high migration. After some time there appears to be less likelihood of marriage with a person of the same birthplace. However, the migrant is still more likely to marry a person from the same ethnic background (whose parents had been born in the same country of origin).

Data in Appendix 1 show that the majority of English, Dutch, German and American born immigrants marry native born Australians. The data also show Eastern European migrants are those most likely to marry other immigrants. Price (1980) suggests this is due to the fact that Eastern Europeans often are Jewish with similar refugee experiences which bring them together.

In summary the data indicate that immigrants of Anglo Saxon backgrounds tend to marry Australian born; immigrants from Eastern European refugee backgrounds tend to marry within this broad category; whereas the vast majority of migrants from Mediterranean countries tend to marry within their own national born groups.

Second generation intermarriages

Data in Table 9 show, as might be expected, second generation marriages have considerably higher out-marriage rates than for first generation migrants, especially for persons whose parents were of non Anglo Saxon origin. Nearly 58 per cent of Italian, 49 per cent Greek and 61 per cent Lebanese second generation males marry Australian born persons. Similarly 27 per cent Greek, 33 per cent Italian and 38 per cent Lebanese second generation females marry Australian born persons.

Price (1980) attempts to show how intermarriage, especially for second generation persons, relates not only to ethnic and cultural factors but also to educational experience, religion, and social class. For example, the British and Northern Europeans have similar education, class and religious backgrounds to many Australian born persons. Conversely migrants from Eastern Europe have similar religious backgrounds. Migrants from Southern Europe tend to have low education experience, have little English speaking ability, low social status and are seemingly more bound together by these factors than to a common religious belief (to either Catholic or national Orthodox adherence).

Table 9: Second Generation Intermarriage 1970-72

Birthplace of bride or groom's father		Second generation groom marrying bride from:-							Second generation bride marrying groom from:-						
		Ethnic country		Same region		Australia	Other	No's	Ethnic country		Same region		Australia	Other	No's
		1st gen.	2nd gen.	1st gen.	2nd gen.	3rd + gen.	2nd gen.		1st gen.	2nd gen.	1st gen.	2nd gen.	3rd + gen.	2nd gen.	
England	1970-72	6.3	5.9	1.4	2.2	74.2	10.0	12,842	8.8	5.9	2.2	2.0	67.8	13.3	12,778
W. Europe	1970-72	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.3	67.7	25.2	1,049	0.0	0.0	8.0	1.7	61.0	29.3	1,565
Malta	1970-72	8.0	6.3	1.7	1.0	62.9	20.1	288	27.4	3.5	3.9	1.2	41.8	22.2	517
Greece	1970-72	10.7	19.0	1.4	1.2	49.4	18.3	652	30.7	16.1	4.5	1.0	27.3	20.4	788
Italy	1970-72	11.2	11.8	1.0	0.7	58.0	17.3	1,815	41.4	8.7	1.7	0.3	32.6	15.3	2,460
Poland	1970-72	1.3	10.4	2.0	3.2	56.9	26.2	919	3.1	4.9	3.1	1.6	50.5	36.8	1,959
Yugoslavia	1970-72	5.1	4.7	0.0	3.5	60.2	26.5	490	12.5	3.0	1.2	1.4	49.2	32.7	761
Turkey	1970-72	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.0	55.0	20	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4	59.1	22
Lebanon	1970-72	7.4	7.4	0.0	1.2	61.8	22.2	81	36.5	5.6	2.8	0.0	38.3	16.8	107

Notes: Taking Maltese as illustration, a second generation groom or bride is born in Australia of a father born in Malta, the spouse, Ethnic Country, is either born in Malta or in Australia of a father born in Malta. Spouse, Same Region, is born in, or is born in Australia of a father born in, another southern European country. Spouse, Australia, is born in Australia of a father born in Australia. Spouse, Other, is born in, or is born in Australia of a father born in, any other country.

Source: Price, C., *ed.*, (1981) Australian immigration Supplement no.4, pp.42-43.

Family size

Because the majority of immigrants arrived during their child-bearing years they have, as a category, greatly increased in total numbers the number of births.

For example the Borrie Inquiry shows that in 1947 the overseas-born women in prime childbearing ages of 20-34 years represented 5 per cent of all women in this category in Australia. By 1954 their proportion at these ages had increased to about 15 per cent and by 1961 to nearly 20 per cent (Commission of Inquiry into Australia's Population 1975: p.67). Confinements of overseas-born increased from 6 per cent of total confinements in Australia in 1947 to 18 per cent by 1961. However, the overall fertility was only 2.6 issue of overseas-born women compared to the fertility of Australian born women which in the 1961 and the 1966 Census showed 3.0 issue per woman (see Appendix 2).

Thus the stereotype of Southern European or Asian women bearing more children than Australian born women is a myth. In fact, the only groups of women with higher child bearing ratios than Australian born are Dutch born (3.2 issue) and Maltese (4.1 issue) (see Appendix 2).

Even though the vast majority of immigrant families are smaller than those of Australian born persons, immigrants have greatly contributed to population growth through child-bearing due to the concentration of their intake during their child-bearing years.

Migration and family formation

It has been argued that the reasons for the post war migration program were largely economic. It was economic pressure that created the need for workers and consumers. It was economic pressure that created the need to take such persons not only from the United Kingdom and Western Europe, but also from a succession of countries in Southern Europe, the Middle East and South East Asia. This has resulted in the diversity of backgrounds of people that make up present day Australia.

It was these same economic pressures that largely have influenced the family formations just described in broad demographic terms.

Such demographic data have indicated:

- that the majority of post war migrants arrived between ages 15-45;

- that more single males than single females initially migrated;[1]
- that after a period of establishment, the great majority of migrants married by age 25;
- that single migrants from the United Kingdom and Western Europe are more likely to marry Australian born persons;
- that Eastern European born tend to intermarry, whereas Southern Europeans tend to marry persons of the same birthplace because the majority of them sponsor fiances and wives to join them in Australia;
- that there is less divorce or separation of non Anglo Saxon migrants compared to average Australian figures;
- that second generation migrants from non Anglo Saxon backgrounds tend to marry Australian born in higher proportion than their first generation counterparts;
- that on average migrant women have produced proportionally fewer children than Australian born women[2]; and
- that the migrant family, regardless of ethnic origin, tends toward the traditional Australian born norm of two parents and two children.

Social implications and social issues

There have been a considerable number of pressures with quite serious social implications for families as a result of this post war migration program. This section sketches the broad dimensions of some of these issues and indicates the gaps in our knowledge about such issues.

It should be noted immediately that there have been very few systematic 'in depth' studies concerning the situation of various immigrant families in Australia. Those studies that have been done tend to be either case studies or anecdotal and impressionistic. With this in mind we can isolate a number of issues concerning migrant families. These are: (a) issues concerned with recent and present Australian migration policy — particularly criteria for family reunion; (b) issues relating to migrant/family settlement and integration — including lack of support due to loss of friends and 'extended family', interfamilial conflicts, 'culture shock', confusion, and changing conjugal roles; and (c) issues relating to the socio-economic situation of Australian society and its effects on immigrant families.

Migration policies and family reunion

As stated, successive governments have always preferred migrants from the United Kingdom. To obtain such migrants, governments have encouraged, by financial assistance, the migration of entire nuclear families. Similarly Northern European families received such assistance. However, non Anglo Saxon immigrants (from Southern Europe, the Middle East and South East Asia) rarely received such assistance. Usually only single men were accepted for migration. Only later could these men sponsor wives or fiancées, children and parents to join them in Australia.

As Australia began to accept more non Anglo Saxon migrants, it had to balance the pressure to accept the families of such migrants against the economic requirements of the day. Family reunion criteria began to be written into various migration agreements between Australia and countries of recruitment (APIC 1977).

Generally, Australian governments made decisions to accept approximately 25 to 30 per cent of any annual intake from sponsorship of family of individual migrants working in Australia. Generally, nominees for family reunion have been classified for reunion on the basis of 'closeness' to or 'dependence' on the family member residing in Australia (APIC, 1977).

Thus, regardless of technical selection procedures, those nominees immediately dependent on the sponsor (i.e. spouse, dependent parents and dependent children) have generally received high priority to enter Australia. Close non-dependents (ie. non dependent children, parents and siblings) have had some small chance depending on overall numbers applying and migrant quotas set. Uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces, grandparents, more distant relatives and non-relatives have had generally little chance to be sponsored under the family reunion provisions.

[1] This was especially the case for non Anglo Saxon migrants. United Kingdom and Western European born migrants were preferred, and given assistance to settle in Australia and their families encouraged to come with them. Non Anglo Saxons were *only* taken because preferred migrants could not be obtained. However, these Southern European and Middle Eastern born were generally *not* assisted and initially came as single persons.

[2] This seems to relate to their overall social and economic situation in Australia whereby non Anglo Saxon males tend to work in labouring/process work, earning less money than the Australian average, and their wives must work to supplement family income. Further due to family reunion policies, there is little chance of bringing in grandparents, aunts, uncles and so on to look after children whilst their parents are working. Consequently, migrant women from non Anglo Saxon backgrounds have been forced to limit family size, generally to one, two or three children.

Settlement and integration

This family reunion policy has considerable implications. Many persons from non Anglo Saxon origin argue that they ought to be able to sponsor a wide range of relatives to come to live in Australia. They argue that grandparents, brothers and sisters are an important component of their previous life in their country of origin and are needed for support in Australia. Under present policy about 20 000 dependent close relatives are admitted each year. If brothers and sisters were to be included, the number would increase to 40 000; if grandparents were included, the number would be 50 000; and if all formal nominations were included, it is estimated that some 100 000 family reunions would be the result. Given that the average total annual intake of migrants over the past five years has been around 75 000 new immigrants, it can be seen that the problem is complex (APIC, 1977:p.36).

Personal nominations for 'extended family' members appear to be particularly important for recently arrived migrants, particularly those from the Middle East and Asian countries (see Table 10).

The issue of the extent of family reunion that should be allowed is both highly emotive and political. It is an issue that does have considerable implications for migrant settlement and integration. The data on family reunion indicate that only a few close dependant relatives are allowed entry to Australia. This has resulted in the breakdown of many traditional extended families.

Loss of extended family networks

According to many social commentators and welfare workers the lack of their 'extended families' for non Anglo Saxon immigrants in Australia has considerable social problems for such families. For example the case records of migrant social welfare agencies and a small study by Krupinski and others (1977) indicate some of the problems experienced with the loss of the extended family.

The Krupinski survey found 80 per cent of 84 immigrant families interviewed in Melbourne wanted grandparents to join them while 96 per cent complained of loneliness and lack of support. The main problems due to loss of 'extended family' mentioned in interviews were:

- The separation from female relatives means that the young migrant woman lacks informal familial education in marital relationship management, in child-rearing techniques and in dealing with the normal life crises suffered by a wife and mother. Similarly a man loses that educative contact with male relatives which enables him to develop skills in matrimonial and paternal functioning. Migrant children must grow and develop without the patient teaching of grandparents and older relatives.
- The migrant family is socially isolated. It has lost the familial support which gives it strength and emotional security and stability; furthermore it lacks the emotional support it needs to cope with cases of ill-health, personal upset, etc.

Table 10: Personal Nominations Lodged with Immigration Department 1973-1974

Nationality /citizenship of nominated persons	Nominations Numbers Persons	Rate per 100 living in Australia
Filipino	1204	354
South and East Asia (a)	5629	118
Syrian	1195	597
Lebanese	10,428	360
Sri Lankan	2824	239
Turkish	6517	402
Cypriot	1865	123
Indian	4093	120
Polish	832	14
Egyptian	1981	65
Portuguese	1013	107
Greek	7056	42
Yugoslav	9116	62
U.K.	30,215 (b)	26
U.S.A	1075	29
Italian	3294	11
German	481	4
Dutch	244	2
Other	10,056	—
TOTAL	99,118	

Source: Australian Population and Immigration Council, *Immigration policies and Australia's population: a green paper,* Canberra, AGPS, 1977, p. 35.

(a) Combined groups comprising Chinese, Hong Kong (citizen of), Malaysian and Singaporean nationalities

(b) Assisted passage nominees only. Prior to 1 January 1975, British subjects of European descent resident in the United Kingdom and certain other countries were not required to obtain visas or other prior authority for unassisted migrant entry.

- Thirdly, a major social control mechanism is lost. The 'extended family' normally defines the parameters of socially acceptable behaviour and imposes its own sanctions on any family member who oversteps the boundaries. (Krupinski et al 1977: p.11)

Problems of inter-generational conflict

The few studies that have been done indicate a number of inter-generational problems that develop within families as a result of migration. These include:

- *Conflicts between parents and children over values and morality and their priorities.* This is especially the case for persons of non Anglo Saxon origin. Those involved in helping immigrants have noted the conflict between parents adhering to the morals and values which existed in their country before their migration (and which often were already out of date even there) and adolescents who want to enjoy the freedom of their Australian peers. This applies especially to Southern European girls who are more restricted and supervised than their Australian counterparts. Relationships in the family, too, are frequently affected by a 'culture conflict' situation which aggravates inter-generational differences in such issues as 'inter-dating' and 'inter-marriage'. The Krupinski survey (1977) found parents were evenly divided on the question of different treatment of sons and daughters with regard to such issues as 'dating', 'going out' and availability of and advice about contraceptives to adolescents of both sexes. A majority even supported the statement that '. . . there is nothing wrong with a boy and girl going out alone together'. Parental arrangement of marriages was rejected by 86 per cent of parent respondents.
- *The struggle to maintain ethnic family identity.* A number of case studies (Isaacs, 1975; Hill,1977) have described families caught between two cultures and the resultant identity confusion and behavioural problems — especially for adolescents of non Anglo Saxon origin. For example, the Krupinski (1977) survey found 80 per cent of parents wanted children to maintain old customs and traditional values compared to less than 50 per cent of children who wanted to do this.
- *Conflicts concerning conjugal roles.* Such conflicts are believed to be acute where husband and wife are from non Anglo Saxon countries and particularly acute where the wife is forced to work to supplement the family budget. Many studies (Storer 1976; Cox, et al 1975) have described situations where, because the wife works, she is then forced to make child care arrangements. This creates tensions in terms of traditional roles. Conversely if the wife remains at home, she becomes 'left behind' in terms of the experiences and changes of her husband and children in a new urban industrialized society. As Cox (1980: p.47) found in his review of various welfare case studies, it is in such circumstances breakdowns can occur. '. . . the woman becomes aware that her usefulness is at an end and she is being left behind by the children and even by her husband, all of whom are becoming more assimilated in the life of the general community in contrast to her own isolation.'
- *Problems with adolescents.* Studies have described the particular problems faced in non Anglo Saxon families arriving with adolescents of ten years or older. These adolescents experience extreme 'culture confusion' resulting in interfamilial conflicts (Cox 1980:p.77). They tend not to be proficient in their home language or in English with the consequence of having little chance of obtaining employment (Young, Petty and Faulkner,1980). This situation aggravates such family tensions. Welfare files indicate increasing concern with such adolescents in terms of delinquency, drugs and various breakdowns.
- *Generational conflicts with parents.* As Krupinski (1977:p.14) notes: '. . . the aged parents, brought into this country within the framework of the family reunion scheme, often do not want to accept the loss of power and influence they expected to enjoy. They believed that they would play a leading role in the household, and on arrival find themselves in a position of an unpaid home-helper in an alien environment. On the other hand, the children who sponsored the migration of their parent(s) to Australia, remember them as physically and mentally active, as they were when they left them. After ten to fifteen years of separation, the gap between them and their often feeble and demanding old folk becomes unbridgeable. The young ones want to remain independent, the elders feel particularly old and unwanted.'

Effects of the structure of the Australian economy

All interfamilial tensions and problems are intensified by the situation in which migrant families (especially those from non Anglo Saxon backgrounds) find themselves with regard to their position in the Australian economy.

The majority of non Anglo Saxon migrants have been allowed to settle in Australia particularly to work in the less desirable jobs in developing industries as has been noted. Consequently such migrant males were able to earn less than average, their qualifications (if they had any) were rarely

accepted, migration often meant a drop in status, and limited occupational opportunities led to fear of unemployment. In addition, non Anglo Saxon working wives had to obtain work in a similar employment environment. Thus with both parents working, the size of families was limited. Further, there was little 'extended family' support because of limited family reunion opportunities. By the time parents could be sponsored children had grown up, and increased interfamilial tensions resulted. Non Anglo Saxon families had to survive in such circumstances for years without adequate health, education or welfare services and with limited familial support.

Summary

In summary, the factors that seem to have most influence on family formations of non Anglo Saxon migrants as described are:

- the structure of the Australian economy and the role of migrants in the economy.
- the family reunion policies of all post war Australian governments.
- the interfamilial conflicts resulting between generations over social mores, values, and priorities concerning the preservation of traditional ethnic identity.

The major gap in our knowledge is due to the fact that data collected so far are too broad and aggregated, and so may present a false picture. Specific studies are needed of different ethnic family groups and their relationships to other groups and to the wider Australian structures to fully understand the family formation processes of non English speaking migrants in contemporary Australia.*

* The Institute of Family Studies has commissioned studies on multicultural family values of Greeks, Turks, Vietnamese and Indo-Chinese, Lebanese, Aboriginals, Sri-Lankans, Yugoslavians and Muslim groups in various States of Australia. These studies will be completed during 1982.

References

AUSTRALIA. Commission of Inquiry into Poverty (1975), *Poverty in Australia: first main report*, Canberra, AGPS. (Chairman: R.F. Henderson)

AUSTRALIA. Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs (1978), *Review of activities to 30 June 1978* (cover title as Review '78) Canberra, AGPS.

AUSTRALIA. National Population Inquiry (1975), *Population and Australia: a demographic analysis and projection*, Canberra, AGPS, 2 volumes. (Chairman: W.D. Borrie)

AUSTRALIA. National Population Inquiry (1978), *Population and Australia: recent demographic trends and their implications: supplementary report*, Canberra, AGPS.

AUSTRALIA. Review of post arrival programs and services to migrants (1978), *Migrant services and programs*, Canberra, AGPS, 1978, 2 volumes. (Chairman: F.E. Galbally)

AUSTRALIAN Bureau of Statistics (ABS) (1977), *Migrants in the labour force 1972 to 1976*, Canberra.

AUSTRALIAN Bureau of Statistics (ABS) (1980), *The labour force Australia 1978* (including revised estimates from August 1966), Canberra.

AUSTRALIAN Bureau of Statistics (ABS) (1981), *The labour force, Australia, 1979*, Canberra.

AUSTRALIAN Bureau of Statistics (ABS) (1981), *The labour force, Australia* (monthly issues 1981), Canberra.

AUSTRALIAN Population and Immigration Council (APIC) (1976), *A decade of migrant settlement: report on the 1973 immigration survey*, Canberra, AGPS.

AUSTRALIAN Population and Immigration Council (APIC) (1977), *Immigration policies and Australia's population: a green paper*, Canberra, AGPS.

COLLINS, J. (1977), 'The political economy of post-war immigration', in E.L. Wheelwright and K. Buckly, *Political economy of Australian capitalism*, Sydney, ANZ Books, volume 3.

COX, D (1980), 'Immigration and integration in Australian society', University of Melbourne, Department of Social Studies.

COX, E., JOBSON, S. and MARTIN, J. (1975), 'We cannot talk our rights: migrant women 1975', University of New South Wales, Department of Sociology.

GALLAGHER, M. (1978), 'Changes in the Australian economy affecting migrants', Melbourne, Centre for Urban Action and Research, unpublished paper.

HILL, B (1977), *The schools*, Ringwood, Penguin.

KRUPINSKI, J. and others (1977), 'The impact of contemporary society on the migrant family', in Rachelle Banchevska. *ed.*, *The family in Australia*, Melbourne, Victorian Family Council.

ISAACS, Eva (1975), *Greek chidren in Sydney*, Canberra, ANU Press.

LEVER, Constance (1975), 'Migrants in the Australian workforce', Bundoora, La Trobe University, Department of Sociology.

PRICE, Charles *ed.* (1981), *Australian immigration: a bibliography and digest.* Supplement No. 4, Canberra, Australian National University, Department of Demography.

PRICE, Charles (1981), 'International migration: contribution to growth and distribution of the Australian population' paper prepared for the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, unpublished paper.

STORER, Des (1976), *'But, I wouldn't want my wife to work here . . .'*, Melbourne, Centre for Urban Action and Research.

STORER, Des (1979), 'The preservation of immigrant cultures: a contemporary dilemma for host societies, *International migration*, vol. 16.

STORER, Des (1980), 'Migrants and unemployment' in E.L. Wheelwright and others, *Australian and world capitalism*, Ringwood, Penguin.

YOUNG, G., PETTY, M. and FAULKNER, A. (1980), *Education and employment of Turkish and Lebanese youth*, Canberra, AGPS.

Appendix 1

Marriages in Australia 1947-1978

Birthplace		Bridegrooms marrying brides born in:-				Brides marrying grooms born in:-			
		Same Country	Australia	Other	Total	Same Country	Australia	Other	Total
England and Wales	A	16.0	76.7	7.3	44,779	22.9	62.0	15.1	31,216
	B	18.0	69.7	12.3	15,447	20.3	62.5	17.2	13,674
	C	19.2	69.3	11.5	24,353	21.8	61.3	16.9	21,441
	D	19.0	68.8	12.2	40,539	23.0	59.5	17.5	33,434
	E	19.8	67.5	12.7	39,743	22.6	62.2	15.2	34,704
Scotland	A	11.2	75.7	13.1	11,727	16.4	61.5	22.1	7,987
	B	11.1	71.9	17.0	3,471	12.5	62.9	24.6	3,107
	C	9.7	69.8	20.5	4,831	11.0	61.5	27.5	4,266
	D	7.9	70.1	22.0	7,175	9.6	61..	29.1	5,863
	E	7.2	69.1	23.7	6,142	8.3	63.9	27.8	5,313
Ireland	A	13.8	72.8	13.4	5,471	26.3	48.1	25.6	2,875
	B	12.1	70.3	17.6	1,623	18.9	50.1	31.0	1,035
	C	12.1	65.4	22.5	2,047	18.4	51.5	30.1	1,347
	D	12.5	63.9	23.6	3,199	17.4	48.6	34.0	2,307
	E	11.1	62.0	26.9	2,953	14.0	52.9	33.1	2,331
Denmark and Norway	A	13.1	70.1	16.8	1,165	51.4	22.8	25.8	298
	B	15.5	54.8	29.7	502	33.5	25.3	41.2	233
	C	8.9	58.6	32.5	541	19.1	46.4	34.5	252
	D	9.3	64.6	26.1	721	16.3	48.4	35.3	411
	E	5.2	64.5	30.3	648	9.6	54.4	36.0	355
Germany and Austria	A	41.3	37.8	20.9	9,742	47.0	14.7	38.3	8,552
	B	33.4	43.4	23.2	6,119	38.6	28.9	32.5	5,301
	C	22.0	55.0	23.0	8,422	22.6	46.1	31.3	8,214
	D	13.9	64.6	21.5	12,084	18.5	51.3	30.2	9,093
	E	10.7	64.1	25.2	7,414	15.2	53.9	30.9	5,217
Netherlands	A	42.3	44.5	13.2	7,728	61.7	20.2	18.1	5,301
	B	30.2	55.2	14.6	4,785	37.5	39.7	22.8	3,852
	C	20.0	62.2	17.8	5,999	24.4	51.5	24.1	4,938
	D	12.8	69.8	17.4	8,360	17.1	59.3	23.6	6,258
	E	8.5	72.6	18.9	5,651	12.6	63.0	24.4	3,830
Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania)	A	44.5	32.6	22.9	3,648	55.6	13.2	31.2	2,917
	B	31.0	43.1	25.9	1,091	37.7	32.1	30.2	897
	C	21.4	49.8	28.8	1,052	34.1	37.4	28.5	660
	D	22.1	46.8	31.1	666	36.5	31.3	32.2	403
	E	22.4	45.1	32.5	406	33.3	30.8	35.9	273
Czechoslovakia	A	17.0	46.1	36.9	2,980	46.3	10.1	43.6	1,092
	B	10.9	47.6	41.5	651	24.1	26.1	49.8	295
	C	16.1	45.8	38.1	583	25.3	38.2	36.5	372
	D	29.7	39.0	31.3	1,012	45.7	18.5	35.8	656
	E	16.8	43.9	39.3	679	32.7	29.5	37.8	349
Poland	A	40.1	30.9	29.0	8,573	67.2	7.3	25.5	5,121
	B	43.5	28.6	27.9	1,948	56.0	11.8	32.2	1,514
	C	36.2	28.6	35.2	1,653	48.7	17.2	34.1	1,231
	D	34.0	35.4	30.6	1,665	39.1	20.3	40.6	1,450
	E	38.0	36.1	25.9	1,506	40.2	26.0	33.8	1,422

		Bridegrooms marrying brides born in:-				Brides marrying grooms born in:-			
		Same Country	Australia	Other	Total	Same Country	Australia	Other	Total
U.S.S.R. and Ukraine	A	24.1	21.9	54.0	2,870	37.5	10.3	52.2	1,841
	B	25.4	28.2	46.4	735	33.1	16.0	50.9	564
	C	20.4	30.6	49.0	614	30.5	19.7	49.8	410
	D	17.2	31.0	51.8	477	24.0	18.5	57.5	341
	E	25.3	29.0	45.7	352	30.9	14.6	54.5	288
Yugoslavia	A	43.6	26.4	30.0	5,700	64.1	6.9	29.0	3,882
	B	43.0	24.9	32.1	4,090	73.3	6.3	20.4	2,401
	C	45.1	26.6	28.3	4,742	75.1	6.8	18.1	2,848
	D	66.2	18.9	14.9	8,948	83.	6.3	10.3	7,099
	E	63.7	22.2	14.1	7,347	79.	9.3	11.3	5,888
Greece and Cyprus	A	84.6	11.4	4.0	13,577	89.7	2.1	8.2	12,803
	B	91.8	5.3	2.9	12,505	91.9	1.6	6.5	12,500
	C	91.9	5.0	3.0	15,313	92.4	1.7	5.9	15,095
	D	81.0	12.6	6.4	12,176	88.6	4.2	7.2	11,131
	E	64.4	27.1	8.5	8,428	82.1	8.9	9.0	6,608
Italy	A	66.2	26.1	7.7	23,169	90.4	4.6	5.0	16,924
	B	70.9	20.3	8.8	14,089	91.2	3.5	5.3	10,957
	C	65.8	23.7	10.5	13,367	86.8	7.4	5.8	10,122
	D	52.9	34.8	12.3	17,165	79.1	12.7	8.2	11,481
	E	37.1	50.6	12.3	12,913	65.6	21.8	12.6	7,292
Malta	A	58.2	33.3	8.5	3,075	75.8	11.2	13.0	2,361
	B	54.7	33.3	12.0	2,178	65.8	17.7	16.5	1,811
	C	58.7	30.0	11.3	3,314	64.4	20.8	14.8	3,018
	D	43.3	44.0	12.7	4,077	51.1	29.3	19.6	3,454
	E	32.2	54.7	13.1	3,153	44.7	38.0	17.3	2,272
Lebanon *	A	72.1	19.8	8.1	459	83.6	8.8	7.6	396
* 1956-1960	B	72.1	18.7	9.2	423	87.1	6.6	6.3	350
	C	71.2	17.4	11.4	657	82.4	7.7	9.9	568
	D	69.0	18.4	12.6	1,578	87.0	5.3	7.7	1,263
	E	64.2	21.0	14.8	1,666	80.7	7.7	11.6	1,343
Asia (excluding Indonesia, Cyprus, Israel and Lebanon)	A	27.3	55.7	17.0	6,663	33.8	37.8	28.4	5,381
	B	28.2	55.1	16.7	2,797	35.5	37.0	27.5	2,224
	C	31.7	50.4	17.9	3,635	34.8	33.6	31.6	3,305
	D	40.4	41.9	17.7	6,988	42.2	30.7	27.1	6,687
	E	52.0	33.0	15.0	9,699	47.5	30.6	21.9	10,617
North America (Canada and U.S.A.)	A	2.9	82.6	14.5	2,553	7.5	61.2	31.3	969
	B	5.2	76.0	18.8	805	11.6	56.2	32.2	363
	C	7.9	73.2	18.9	1,524	13.3	62.2	24.5	905
	D	10.4	70.0	19.6	3,396	17.5	55.4	27.1	2,017
	E	11.4	68.2	20.4	3,158	13.3	60.9	25.8	2,694
Australia	A		95.6	4.4	863,575		90.5	9.5	912,426
	B		92.3	7.7	241,704		87.0	13.0	256,313
	C		89.8	10.2	293,596		85.0	15.0	310,178
	D		89.2	10.8	424,323		83.1	16.9	455,599
	E		88.0	12.0	401,606		83.1	16.9	425,434
Total	A = 1947-1960				1,034,736				1,034,736
	B = 1961-1964				322,705				322,705
	C = 1965-1968				395,937				395,937
	D = 1969-1973				572,902				572,902
	E = 1974-1978				532,495				532,495

Source: Price, C. *Australian immigration: a bibliography and digest.* Canberra, ANU, 1981.

Appendix 2: Fertilitiy Differential of Second Generation Australian-Born and Overseas-Born by Birthplace of Wives and Periods of Residence

Average Issue of Existing Marriage only

			Age of Wives		
			35-39	40-44	45-49
Australian-Born Wives by Birthplace of:	Mother	Father (a)			
	Australia	Australia	3.12	3.10	2.89
	Australia	Overseas	3.01	3.00	2.80
	Overseas	Australia	2.98	2.96	2.77
	Overseas	Overseas	3.00	2.95	2.76
Total			3.10	3.07	2.86
Overseas-Born Wives by Birthplace:					
United Kingdom and Eire			2.75	2.83	2.87
Germany			2.35	2.26	2.13
Greece			2.32	2.50	2.81
Hungary			1.94	1.72	1.74
Italy			2.71	2.82	2.95
Malta			3.45	4.18	5.11
Netherlands			3.20	3.37	3.46
Poland			2.29	2.24	2.22
Yugoslavia			2.22	2.30	2.22
Other Europe			2.38	2.35	2.20
Total Europe			2.64	2.72	2.64
Asia			2.96	3.13	3.05
Africa			2.63	2.73	2.85
America			2.63	2.85	2.64
New Zealand			2.64	2.67	2.51
Overseas-Born by Period of Residence (c) (Years)					
0-4			2.67	2.84	2.79
5-9			2.62	2.83	2.83
10-16			2.60	2.65	2.67
17-23			2.82	2.72	2.49
24 +			2.66	2.76	2.68

Source: (a) ABS Unpublished Tabulation No. SP107
(b) ABS Unpublished Tabulation No. SP106
(c) ABS Unpublished Tabulation No. 166

Reproduced from Australia. National Population Inquiry, *Population and Australia: recent demographic trends and their implications* (supplementary report), Canberra, AGPS, 1978, p.50.